

SHUTTLE/CENTAUR PROJECT PERSPECTIVE

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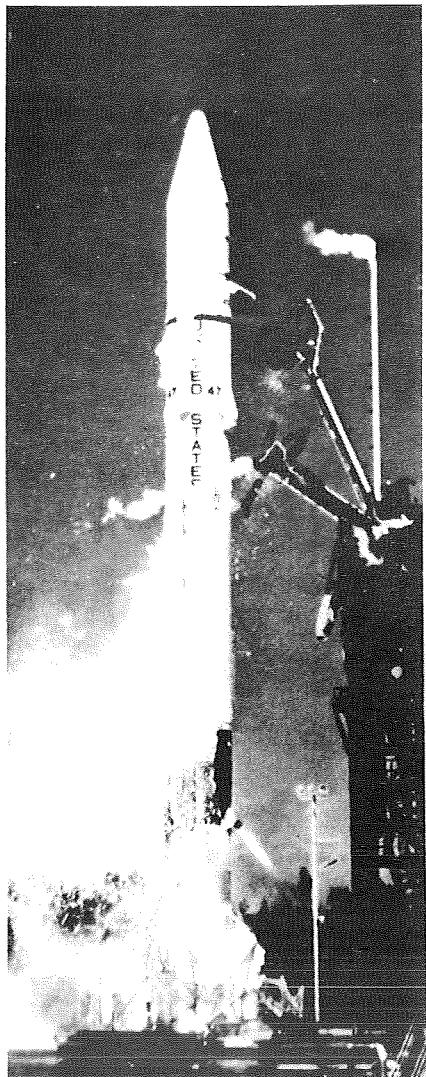
The Shuttle/Centaur vehicle is being developed as an expendable, cryogenic high energy upper stage for use with the National Space Transportation System (NSTS). The stage is expected to meet the demands of a wide range of users including, NASA, the DOD, private industry and the European Space Agency (ESA). The Shuttle/Centaur will be a modification of the highly successful Centaur stage, used extensively with the Atlas and Titan boosters since 1966 to launch planetary, geosynchronous and earth orbital missions for these aforementioned users. This paper describes the design changes required for use with the NSTS. These are primarily related to: 1) tank resizing to take advantage of the orbiter payload bay dimensions; 2) provisions for physically adopting Centaur to the orbiter; and, 3) accommodating safety requirements of the manned NSTS. The paper will also describe the expected performance capabilities of two versions of the Shuttle/Centaur. The initial version, designated G-prime, is the larger of the two, with a length of about 9.1m (30 ft.). This vehicle will be used to launch the Galileo and International Solar Polar Missions (ISPM) to Jupiter in May 1986. The Galileo to be launched for NASA's Jet Propulsion Laboratory, will orbit the planet, observe its satellites, and a probe portion will separate and descend into the Jovian atmosphere. The European Space Agency ISPM spacecraft will use Jupiter's mass to deflect its trajectory out of the ecliptic plane and gather data in the sun polar region.

The second version of the Shuttle/Centaur designated the G vehicle, is about 3.0m (ten ft.) shorter than the G-prime. This shorter stage also takes advantage of the orbiter 4.6m (15 ft.) diameter, but maximizes the spacecraft length capability in the payload bay to about 12.2m (40 ft.). It is currently scheduled to launch payloads for the DOD, the NASA Venus Radar Mapper and TDRSS Missions in 1988, and is expected to provide launch services well into the 1990's.

CENTAUR IS A MATURE, FLIGHT PROVEN, HIGH-ENERGY UPPER STAGE

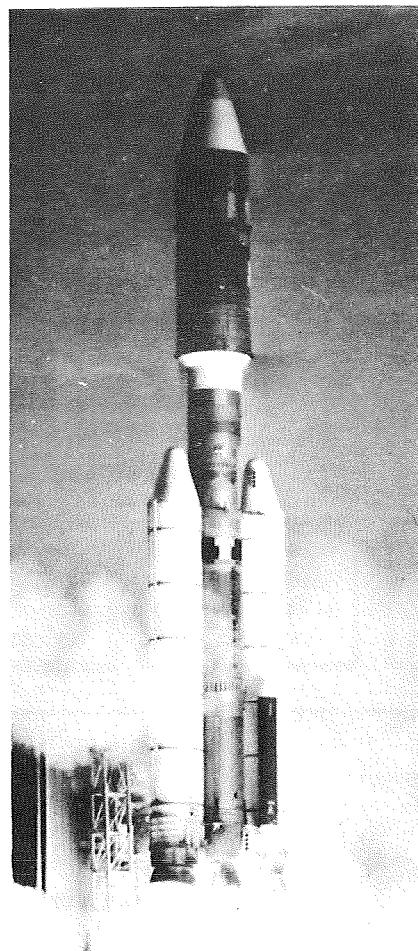
Atlas/Centaur

Payloads	61
Test Flight	8
Surveyor	7
ATS	2
OAO	3
Mariner Mars	4
Intelsat IV	8
Intelsat IVA	6
Pioneer F	1
Pioneer G	1
MVM	1
Comstar	4
HEAO A	1
HEAO B	1
HEAO C	1
Fltsatcom	5
Pioneer Venus	2
Intelsat V	6



Titan/Centaur

Payloads	7
Test Flight	
Helios A	
Helios B	
Viking A	
Viking B	
Voyager 1	
Voyager 2	



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Figure 1

LEWIS RESEARCH CENTER/CENTAUR ORGANIZATION

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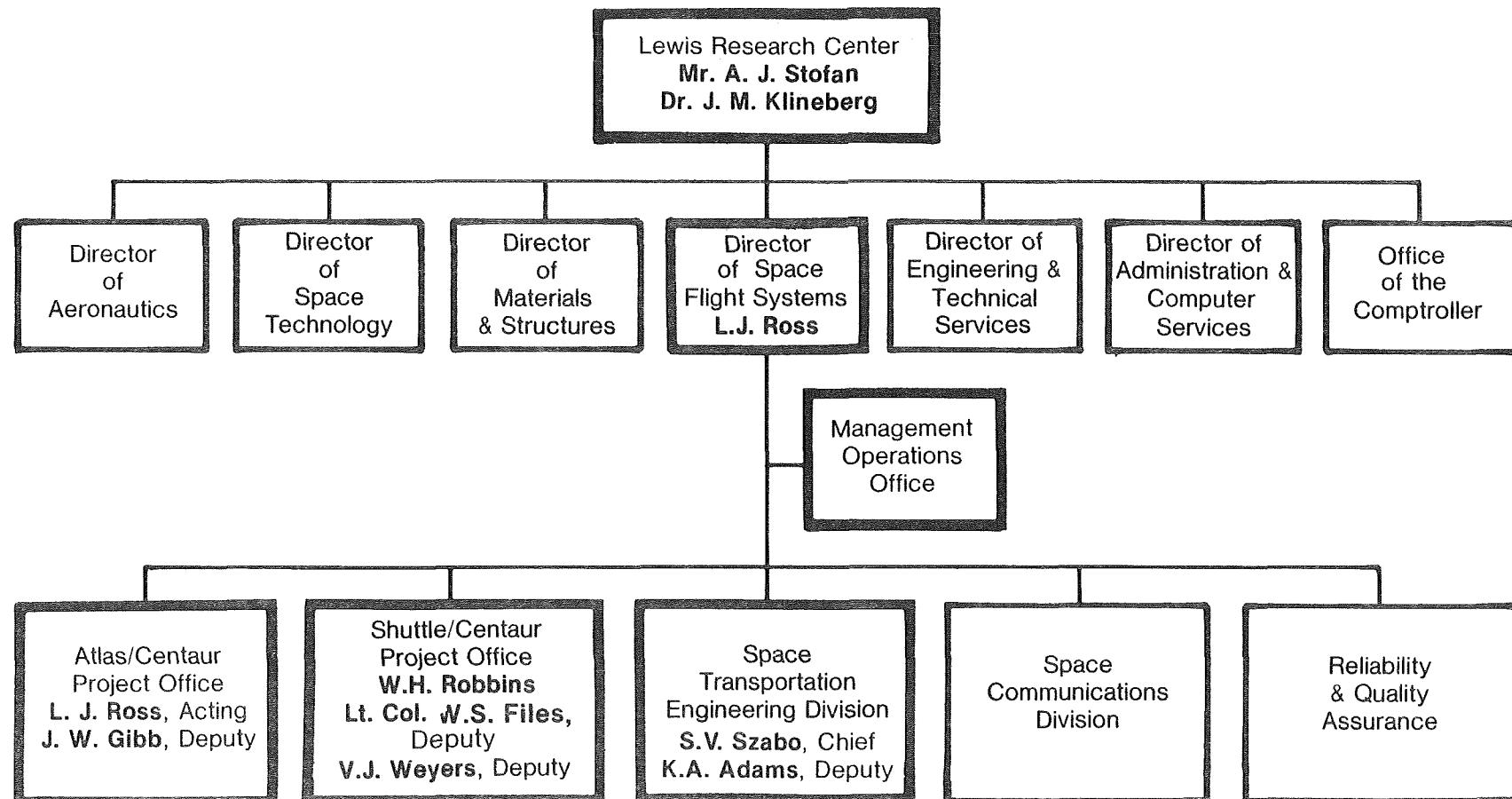


Figure 2

SHUTTLE/CENTAUR IMPLEMENTATION POLICY

- Shuttle/Centaur is a NASA/USAF cooperative program
- Project management has been assigned to a joint NASA/USAF project office at the NASA Lewis Research Center
- Funding is provided by both agencies

Figure 3

SHUTTLE/CENTAUR PROGRAM MANAGEMENT RELATIONSHIPS

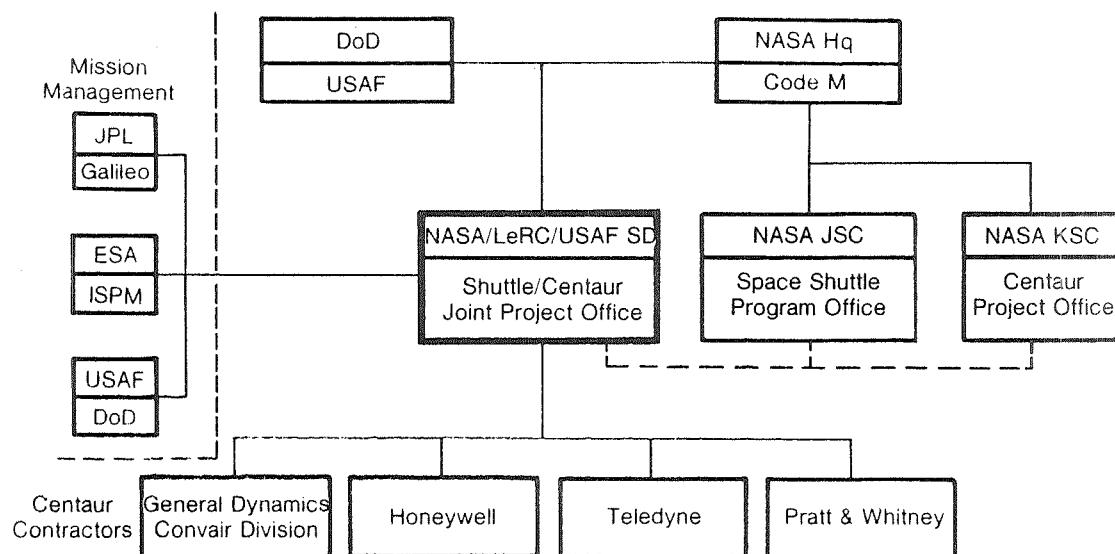


Figure 4

SHUTTLE/CENTAUR REQUIREMENTS

General

- Design & develop a high-energy upper stage for use with Space Transportation System
- Two versions will be developed

USAF

- Performance
 - 10,000 lb to geosynchronous orbit
 - 11,500 lb to 12-hr orbit
- Accommodate a 40-ft payload in orbiter/bay
- Support two USAF missions

NASA

- Performance
 - Meet interplanetary velocity requirements
- Accommodate a 30-ft payload
- Support Galileo & ISPM missions in 1986

Figure 5

CENTAUR INTEGRATED SUPPORT SYSTEM MINIMIZES CHANGES TO SHUTTLE

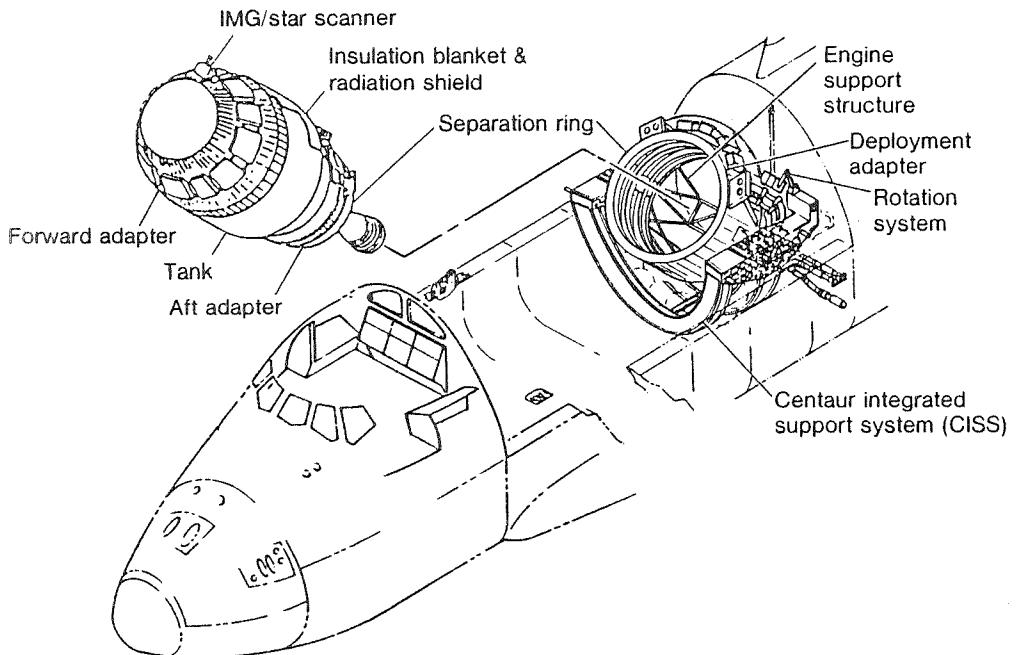


Figure 6

CENTAUR CONFIGURATIONS

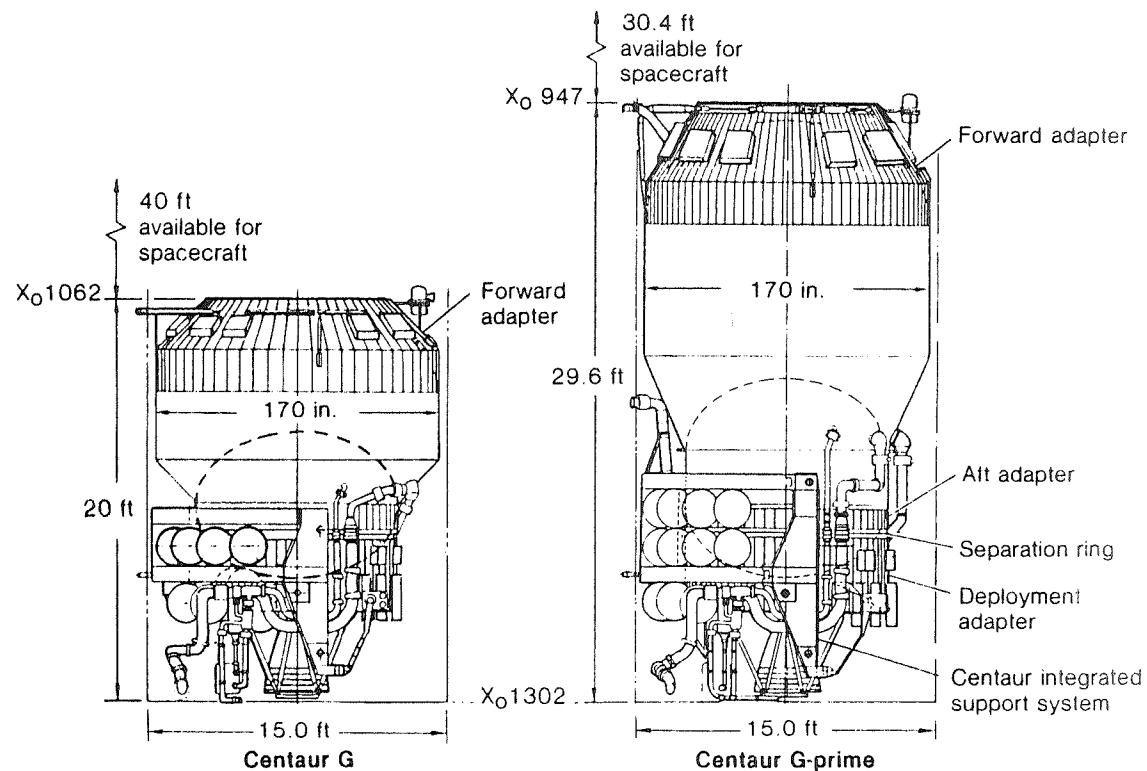


Figure 7

CENTAUR INTEGRATED SUPPORT SYSTEM

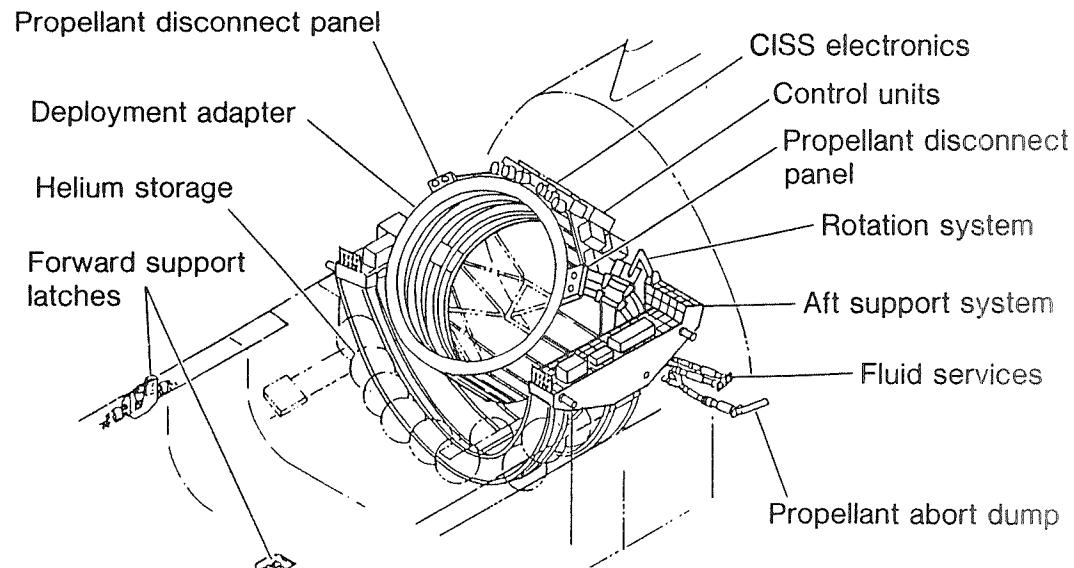


Figure 8

CENTAUR AVIONICS

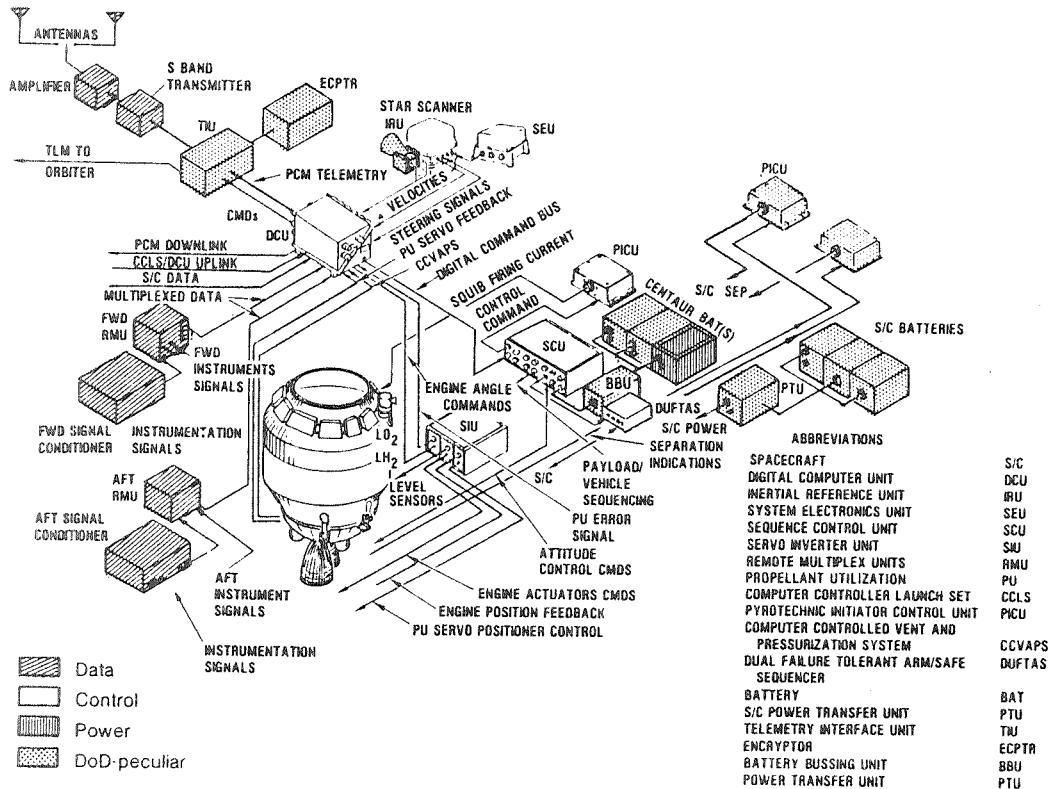


Figure 9

CISS AVIONICS SYSTEMS

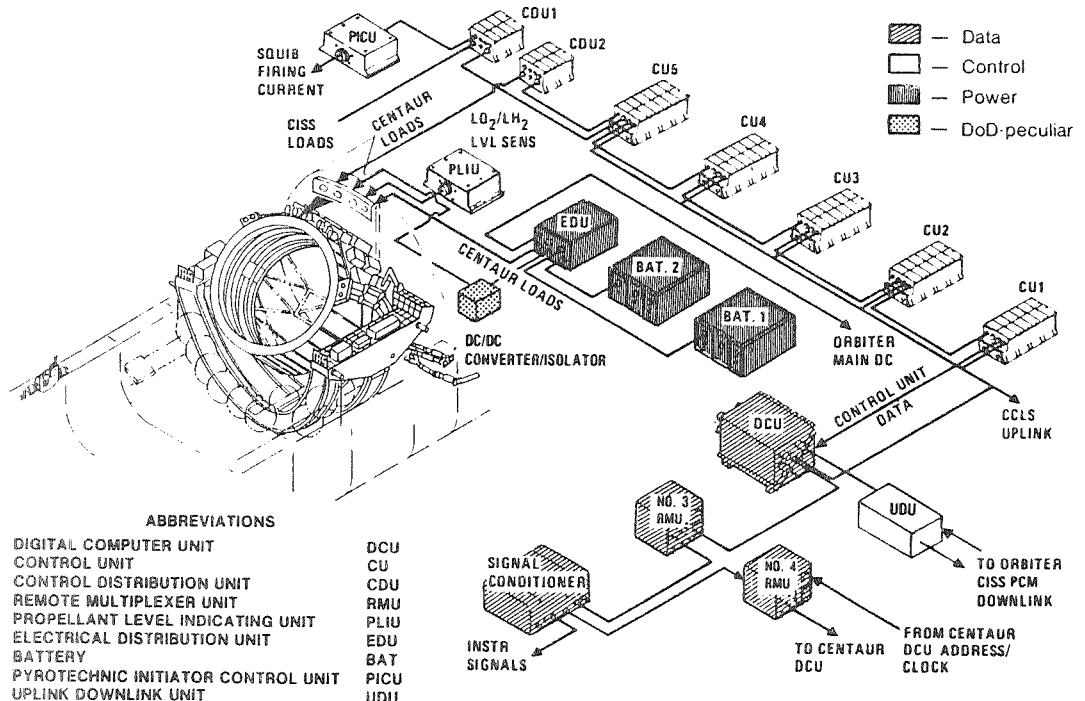
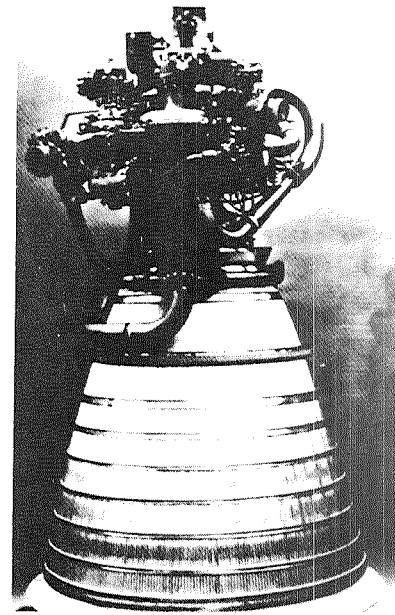
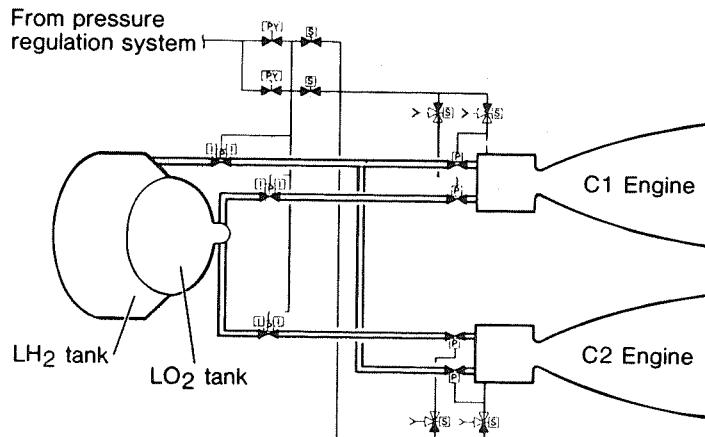


Figure 10

CENTAUR MAIN PROPULSION SYSTEM



	Centaur-G'	Centaur-G
P&W engine	RL10A-3-3A	RL10A-3-3B
Mixture ratio	5:1	6:1
Thrust	16,500 lbf	15,000 lbf
Isp	446.4 sec	440.4 sec

Figure 11

CENTAUR VEHICLE MODIFICATIONS FOR SHUTTLE COMPATIBILITY

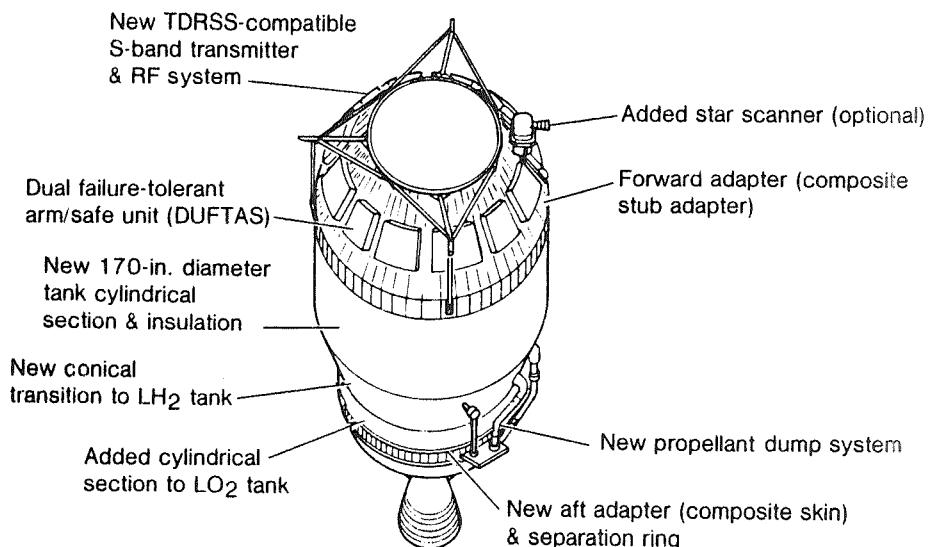


Figure 12

ORBITER MODIFICATIONS FLUID CONNECT & OUTLET LOCATIONS

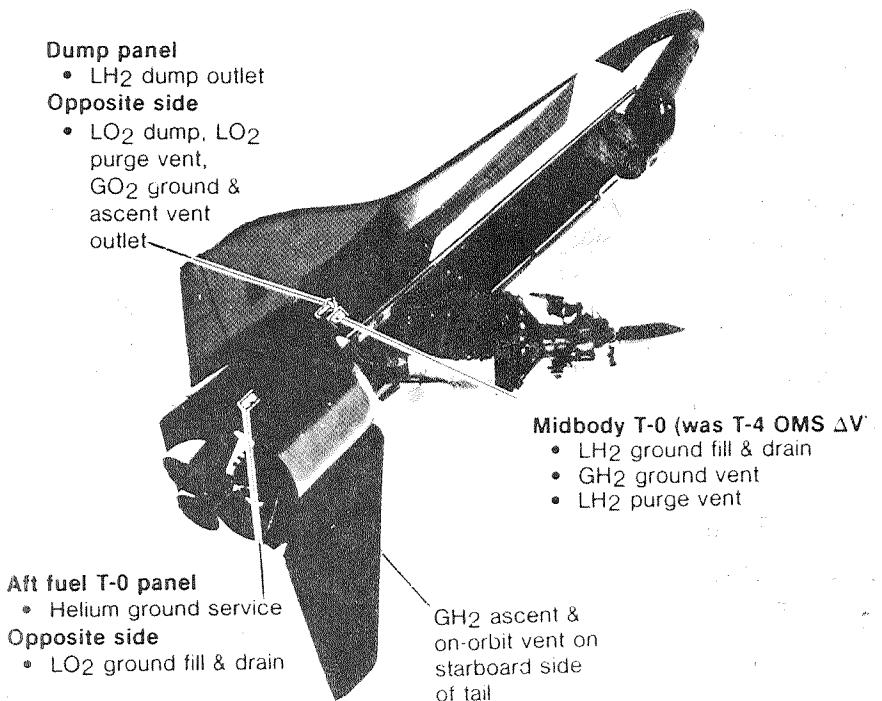


Figure 13

SHUTTLE/CENTAUR LAUNCH OPERATIONS FLOW — ELS

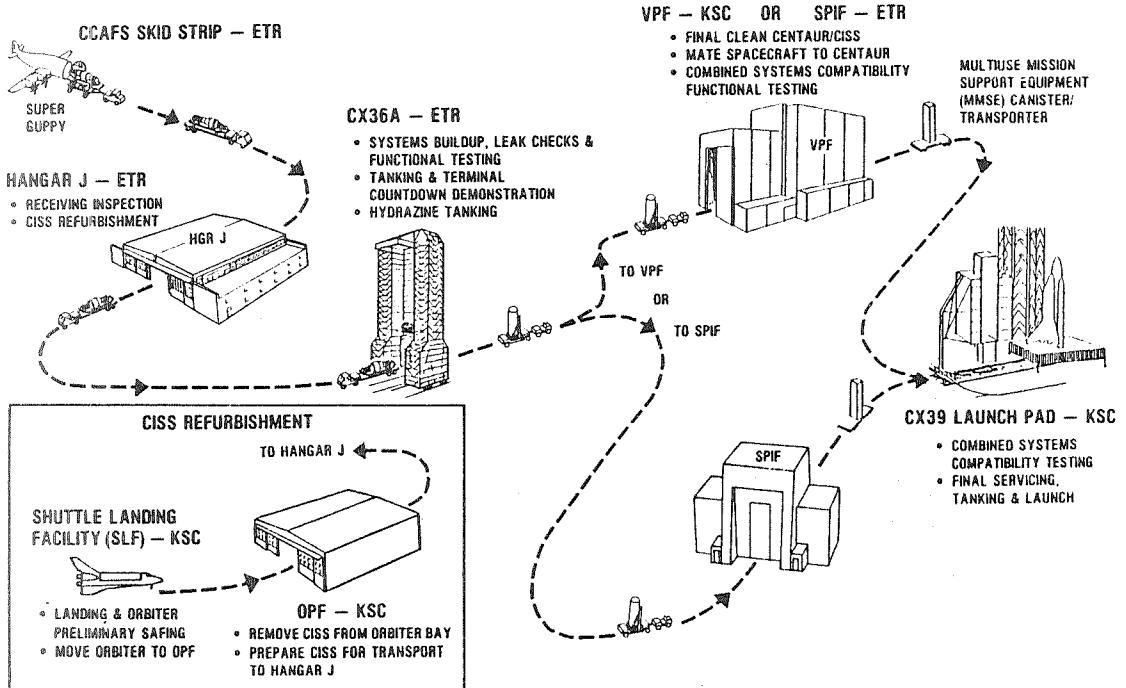


Figure 14

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FLIGHT OPERATIONS

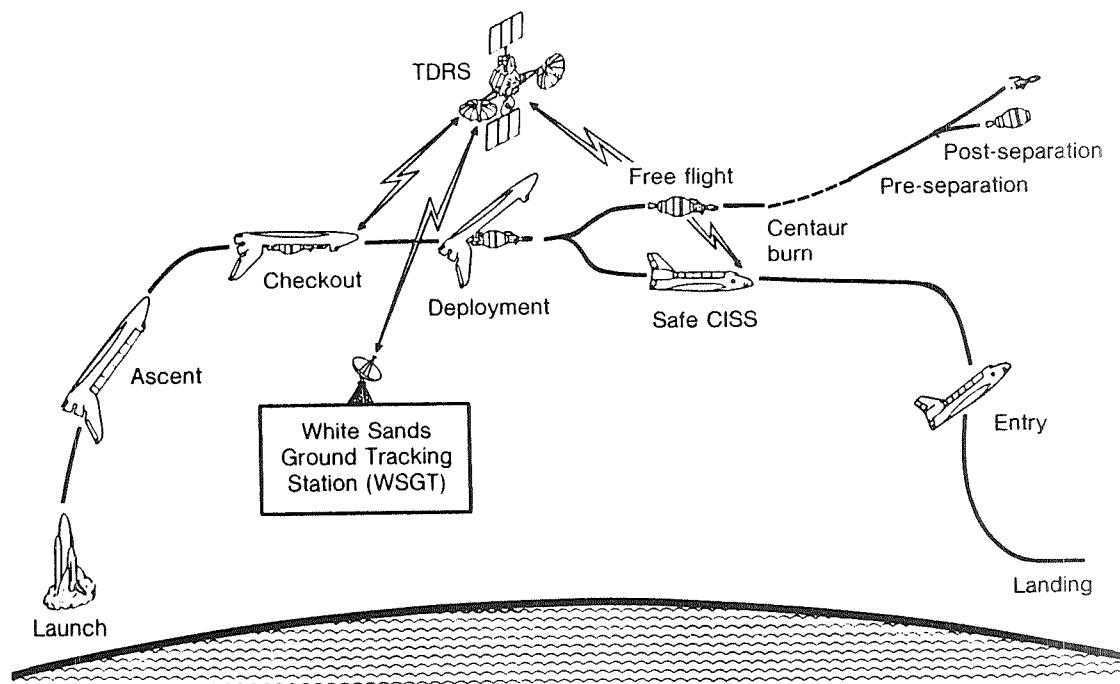


Figure 15

SHUTTLE/CENTAUR INTEGRATED SCHEDULE

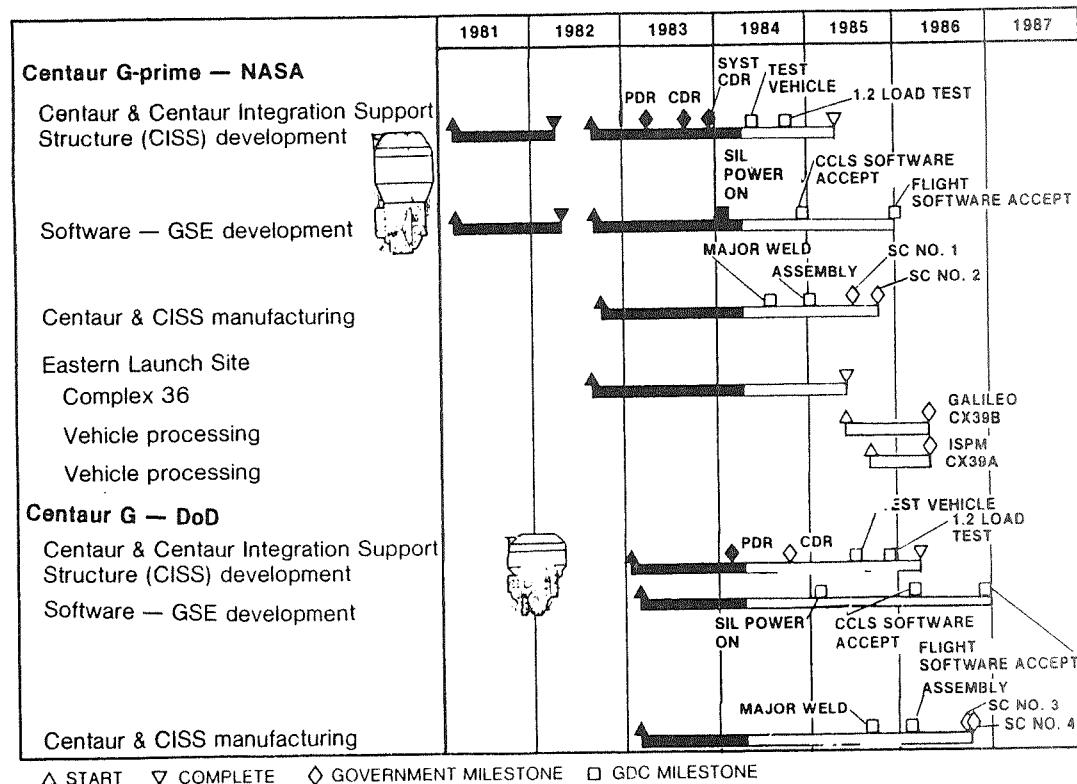


Figure 16

INTERNATIONAL SOLAR POLAR MISSION (ISPM)

- First ever exploration far from ecliptic plane & sun polar region (out of ecliptic)
- Gravitational field of Jupiter used as "sling shot"
- Cooperative program with ESA (European Space Agency)
- Single launch using Shuttle & Centaur
- Weight of spacecraft: 350 kg
- Launch: May 1986

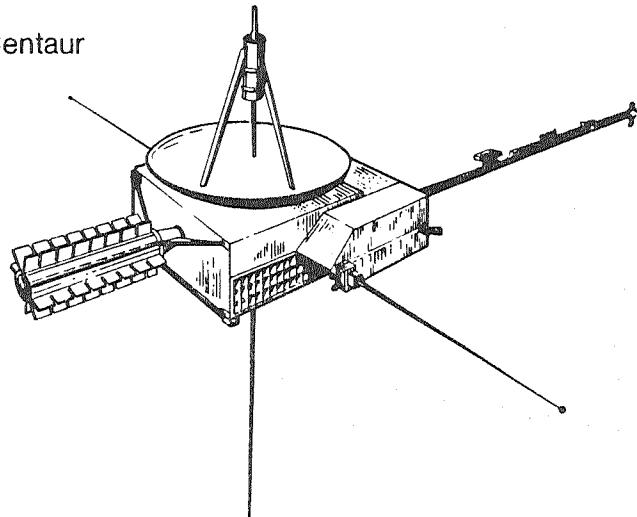


Figure 17

ISPM MISSION

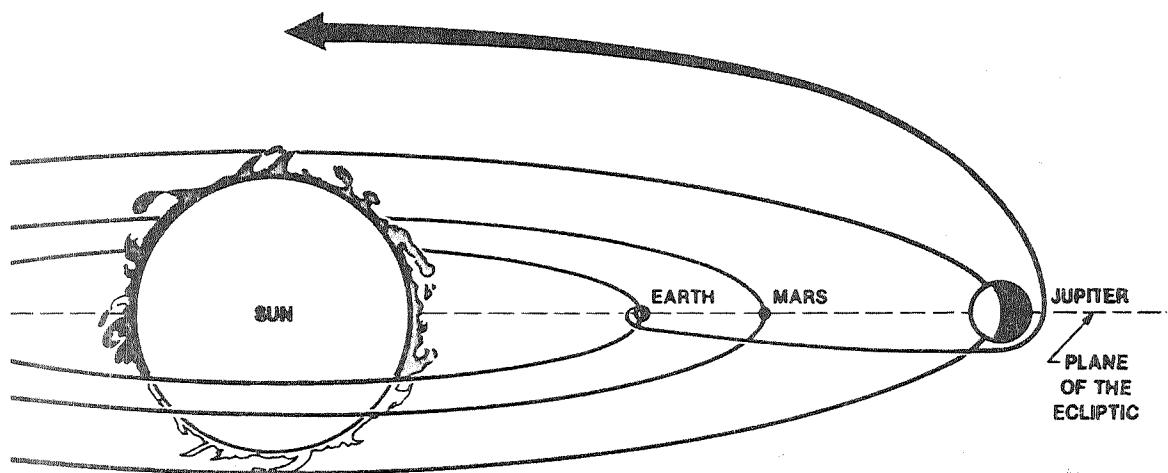
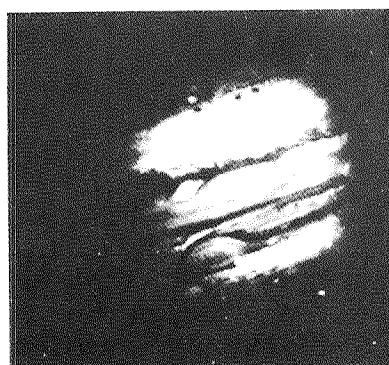


Figure 18

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PROJECT GALILEO WILL INVESTIGATE THE . . .



Chemical composition & physical states
of the Jovian satellites

Chemical composition & physical state
of Jupiter's atmosphere

Structure & physical dynamics of the Jovian
magnetosphere

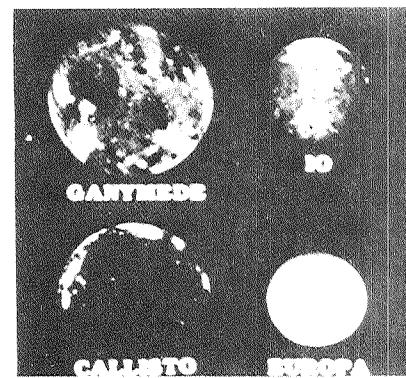
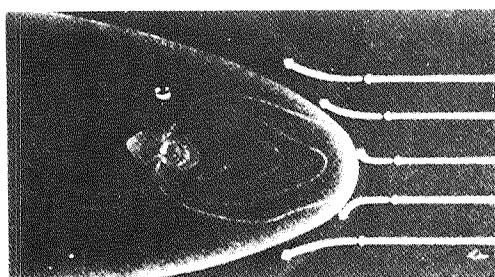


Figure 19

GALILEO

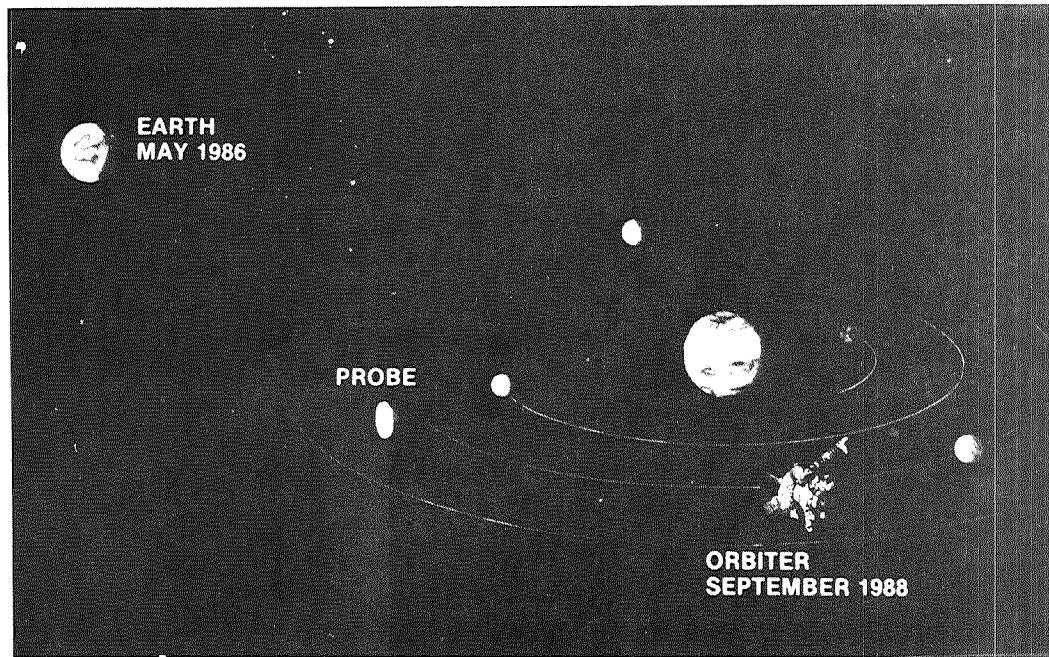


Figure 20